

The ISO/IEC 19795 Biometric Performance Testing and Reporting standard

Other SC37 WG5 standards: ISO/IEC 29156, 29197, 29198

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ISO/IEC TR 29156 (4th WD)

Guidance for specifying performance requirements to meet security and usability needs in applications using biometrics



Scope

- Guidance on the use of biometrics WITH and WITHOUT the use of a second factor
 - Guidance on comparing and quantifying security and usability in authentication mechanisms
- 29156 Security and Usability, not only technical performance, but also on technical, human and procedural vulnerabilities
 - Conditions in maintaining security and usability
 - DOES NOT cover identification, only verification and enrolment
 - Target small to medium systems, although much of the content is applicable to large-scale systems
 - Seeking a balance between security and usability



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Security

- Security failures:
 - Inherent limitations
 - Failures of design, implementation and/or operation
- Security requirements to establish:
 - Acceptable level of false acceptance
 - Impact of failure to enrol (how secure is the intended secondary procedure? Is a secondary biometric needed?)
 - Resistance to/detection of active imposter attacks at the biometric sensor point of attack (spoofing, liveness, artefacts,...)
 - Detection of physical attack/tampering
 - Detection of non-zero effort imposter attacks using liveness or artifact detection
 - Methods to mitigate attacks
 - Adjustable threshold setting (s) for changes in the threat state (increased alert level)





Usability and Use Cases

- Usability requirements to establish:
 - Ergonomics
 - Performance aspects (throughput, FTA, FRR, etc.)
 - Methods to reduce FRR such as training, signage, subject feedback (at the sensor), ways to encourage habituation
 - Dynamic template updating
 - Re-enrolment of subjects (periodically or based on trend monitoring and detection of high FRR individuals)
 - Use cases illustrated:
 - Time and attendance
 - Physical access control
 - Computer sign-on
 - E-authentication
 - Point of Commerce

Annex C contains information about Risk Assessment



Testing Lab



ISO/IEC 29197 (5th WD)

Evaluation methodology for environmental influence in biometric system performance

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Introduction





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Introduction

Environmental conditions

- > Atmosphere parameters: temperature, humidity, etc
- Physical and chemical phenomena: illumination, noise, vibration, etc
- "End-to-end" biometric performance evaluation

Scenario evaluation

- Modelled environment considering a real-world target application and population
- In accordance to ISO/IEC 19795-2: Testing methodologies for technology and scenario evaluation
- Operational evaluation
 - Real environments using a target population
 - In accordance to ISO/IEC 19795-6: Testing methodologies for operational evaluation





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This standard addresses...

- Requirements for planning and execution of environmental testing evaluations for biometric systems based on scenario and operational evaluations
- Specifications to define, establish and measure specific conditions to assess
- Requirements for establishing a baseline performance in order to compare the influence of environmental parameters
 - A specification of the biometric evaluation including requirements for test population, test protocols, data to record and test results
 - Procedures for carrying out the overall evaluations





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This standard does not ...

- Determine which parameters shall be analyzed for a specific biometric modality
 - ISO/IEC TR 19795-3: Modality specific testing
- Specify requirements to perform a vulnerability analysis modifying environmental factors
- Classify biometric systems upon performance against different environmental conditions
- Specify requirements for determining the functional effects of environmental conditions on hardware components of biometric systems





Overview







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Scenario evaluation

• Suitable for:

- Measuring the influence of one or a combination of environmental parameters
- Analyse an specific controlled environment
- Requirements related to:
 - Environment
 - > Test population: size, selection, training, guidance
 - Acclimatization
 - Level of effort and decision policies
 - Error protocols
 - Data to record and test results
 - Execution sequence





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Operational evaluation

- Suitable for:
 - Measuring biometric systems performance in their operational environment
- Requirements related to:
 - Environment
 - Test period
 - Data recording processes
 - Performance measurements
 - Establishment of baseline performance
 - Impostor transactions
 - Reporting







ISO/IEC TR 29198 (PDTR)

Characterization and measurement of difficulty for fingerprint databases for technology evaluation



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Scope

- Scope:
 - characterizing level of difficulty attributable to differences between samples acquired from the same finger,
 - developing statistical methodologies for representing the level of difficulty of a fingerprint dataset by aggregating influencing factors,
 - comparing the level of difficulty of different fingerprint datasets,
 - defining procedures for testing and reporting the level of difficulty of fingerprint datasets collected for technology evaluation,
 - describing the archived data selection methodology for building a dataset for evaluation
- Outside of the scope is:
 - Defining the quality of individual fingerprint images,
 - Defining the methodologies or explicit measures for evaluating or predicting the performance of fingerprint recognition algorithms





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Overview

 It provides the explanation about the differential factors in fingerprint images

- Capabilities of the capture device
- Environmental conditions
- Demographics
- Intrinsic to the biological characteristics of the modality
- Usability
- Common area among samples
- Relative deformation among samples
- Relative sample quality among samples and within the ones used to get the biometric reference





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Metrics

- It also provides the way to calculate the Level Of Difficulty of the dataset:
 - Measuring the LOD of individual pairs
- And how to analyze mated pair data characteristics based on comparison scores
- Finally it provides the way databases can be built for achieving different levels of difficulty:
 - Easy-level

pair





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Algorithm3

Collatable

pairs

Algorithm2

Collatable

pairs

Algorithm3

Collatable

pairs

pair2

pair1



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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